(XXVIth YEAR.) THE (Nº. 1347.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1771.

HAMBURGH, *April* 12.

THE Report is general, that the Venetians have taken a Resolution of joining their naval Force to that of the Russians.

April 16. On the 12th Instant an Estafette arrived at Brunswick, with a Letter from Count Scheffer, to give Notice, that the King of Sweden and his Brother intended to arrive here at Dinner the next Day. As the Belts are represented to be full of Ice, it is thought his Swedish Majesty's Stay will be prolonged in these Quarters, as well as at Berlin, till the Passage from Stralsund is less obstructed. It froze hard last Night, and it snows this Day.

BERLIN, *April* 13. The present Severity and extreme Rigour of the Weather is so very remarkable, that the oldest People here do not remember to have seen or heard of the like, for it still continues to freeze every Night as in the Middle of Winter, and a great Quantity of Snow lies on the Ground, which so distresses the poor Inhabitants of the Country, that the most melancholy Accounts are daily received of the Misery and Wretchedness occasioned by this dreadful Calamity.

LONDON,

April 18. It is an undoubted Fact, that the King of Prussia is at this Moment collecting as much Corn as can possibly be got into Magazines; nor are any Ships suffered to depart from any of his Ports without his special Licence.

April 19. We hear that an ingenious Watchmaker has lately had the Honour of shewing to his Majesty a very curious Machine of his Construction, calculated for accurately ascertaining the Progression of Sound, in order to the Computation of Distance. On the Dial are Five Circles, Two of which by their Indexes measure Time, the other Three Distances, viz. Miles, Furlongs, and Feet. This Machine may be very useful both in Astronomical and geographical Observations.

The Russians have taken the Seaport of Crajova in Wallachia, near the Dardanelles, by their Possession of which, and now being Masters of the Black Sea, they stop all Communication with Constantinople, where Provisions grow more and more dear every Day; but as yet we hear of no Insurrection.

They write from Paris, that there is not a Day passes without Numbers being taken up; since the Banishment of the Parliaments, no less than 1900 Persons have been arrested, for no other Crime than speaking rather freely in Behalf of that Body against the King, so that the Prisons are quite full: And what renders it still more melancholy is, that there are no Judges to try them, that they may be dismissed or punished. Trade is quite at a Stand. A young Clergyman has been taken into Custody for writing a Letter to his Friend, in which he described the Situation of the City, and foretold what he thought would be the Consequence; which Letter was intercepted. The Court of Aiders have remonstrated twice to the King, but he will return no Answer.

April 20. A Report goes that the Crown Lawyers are employed to secure a legal Acquittal of the Messenger of a great Assembly, rather than push the Mode of Privilege any farther, as the People seem resolved not to swallow any Draughts that are hurtful to the Constitution.

Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James's, after which the great Officers of State had a Conference with his Majesty.

April 21. An Evening Paper of Saturday has the following Paragraph: Some Time ago Lord North complained to the King, that he had not the Cabinet, but was out-voted there; his Majesty replied, Lord Sandwich shall be appointed to a Post, which will give him a Place in the Cabinet, and then his Voice will give you a Majority: Lord Sandwich was accordingly appointed. Soon after Lord North applied to the King, desiring that Lord Hinchinbrook, Son of the Earl of Sandwich, might be appointed Chamberlain to the Queen: His Majesty answered, that he never suffered any Minister to recommend to Places in his Houshold; that Department belonged to himself, and he meant to appoint his own Officers, but that Lord Sandwich might apply to the King: Lord Sandwich accordingly applied to the King, who answered, that he had no Objection to Lord Hinchinbrook, and approved very much of Lord Sandwich, and that Lord Hinchinbrook should certainly be appointed Chamberlain, if Lord Sandwich would apply to Lord Rochford to ask it for him; for, added his Majesty, Lord Rochford is the Man who delivers my Sentiments in the Cabinet. It is said Lord North has ever since been lavish in the Praises of Sincerity in Politicks, and has been heard often to exclaim, how happy he is that Lord Sandwich was not debauched from him as soon as he was given to him.

The Spaniards are fitting out their Fleets, all the Appearances of War being blown over.

April 22. Private Letters from Copenhagen advise, that the Queen of Denmark is with Child, to the great Joy of the whole Nation, and is happily in perfect Health. These Letters add, that the King of Denmark has confirmed the Liberty of the Press in his Dominions, and that his Majesty has received a Letter in consequence from M. de Voltaire, together with a Poem, wherein he stiles this Liberty the greatest Blessing which his Danish Majesty could have bestowed upon his Subjects for the Improvement of Learning.

This Morning, about 10 o'Clock, the Right Hon. Brass Crosby, Esq; Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Committee, went in Coaches from the Tower, through the City, to Westminster-hall, and being brought to the Court of Common-Pleas, Mr. Serjeant Glynn opened the Matter with great Energy, and was seconded by Mr. Serjeant Lee, pleading, that as his Lordship had acted as chief Magistrate of the City of London, he was answerable to no Jurisdiction but that of the Livery and Common Council; the Court was extremely attentive, and took Notes, as did several in the Galleries, which were exceeding full, among whom were the Rev. Mr. Horne and Mr. Wilkes. After the Council had ended, the Court spoke with great Precision and Clearness on the Subject, and found that no Court of Justice had any Jurisdiction over the House of Commons, who, in the present Case, were only acting with respect to their own Members, a Thing peculiar to every Society, and shewing a Power which was vested in them by the very Fundamentals of the Constitution; that his Lordship's Deed was not only a Contempt of the House of Commons, but even of the Citizens of London themselves, who are virtually a Part of that Hon. House by their Representatives; on which Account the Court found themselves incapable to relieve his Lordship, so that he was remanded back to the Tower.

Last Night arrived in Town, Watkin Lewes, Esq; with Addresses from the Counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, to the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and Wilkes, containing Expressions, we hear, of the highest Esteem and Approbation of their upright and faithful Discharge of their Duty as Magistrates.

It is said that Lord Chatham insists on a Dissolution of Parliament, as a previous Step to his coming into Office, which Measure is strongly opposed by some now in Office.

April 23. We hear that the Lord Mayor was never more eminently in his Office as Conservator of the Peace, than on his Return Yesterday from Westminster; for such was the honest though mistaken Zeal of his accompanying Friends (known at the West End of the Town by the Epithets Mob, Scum of the Earth, *&c.*) that they were ripe for the most desperate Enterprises in his Favour, nor would they have permitted him to revisit the Tower, had he been less spirited or less judicious in his Intreaties to them.

It is confidently reported, that a Legacy of 50,000 l. has been lately bequeathed to Mr. Wilkes, by a Gentleman of the Name of Nesbit, near Hull in Yorkshire.

April 24. It is said, that the Bill for raising a military Force in the East Indies will not take Place.

The best Judges are now determined in their Opinion, that we shall have a Breach with Spain before next Spring.

April 27. Thursday the Higher Assembly concluded their Investigation of the embanking Bill, on which they have been employed Six Days. Having had the fullest Evidence on the Subject and heard Council, they debated the Question in the House, and it was carried in Favour of the Embankment, and for committing the Bill, Twenty-nine to Four.

The Evidence on the Side of the Embankment was universally allowed to be the most satisfactory and conclusive that has ever been produced in any Cause, insomuch that Lord Camden, though strongly inclined to support the City, could not defend their Claim of Right to the Soil of the River, and was obliged to acknowledge the publick Utility of the Embankment; and allowed that the Manner in which the City had exercised their Office of Conservancy was criminal.

Thus have the City of London been led into a most ungenerous and illiberal Opposition, carried on for a Length of Time, at an enormous Expence; and have so exposed their Titles, which till this Time were not sufficiently understood, that they must thereby forfeit a Revenue perhaps of Forty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, to gain what their own Counsel acknowledged could not be valued by a Jury at more than 5 Pounds.

If the City had succeeded in this Measure, it must have been fatal to an Undertaking which has merited the publick Approbation, as the noblest and most elegant Attempt to improve and embellish the Capital.

All this Series of publick Misconduct and private Oppression has been adopted to indulge the peevish Humour and Rancour of Mr. Alderman Townsend and some of his Creatures.

The Fleet is now reducing as fast as possible to the Peace Establishment, which will exceed any former one. The Guardships are to be kept in constant Readiness in every Respect for Service, and Five Ships of the Line from Portsmouth, with as many more from Plymouth, under a Flag Officer, will be kept continually cruizing the Summer Months, to the Westward, in the Soundings of the Channel, to exercise their Officers and Men, and to be ready constantly for any Emergency.

To the PRINTER *of the* PUBLICK ADVERTISER.

SIR,

TO write for Profit without taxing the Press; to write for Fame and to be unknown; to support the Intrigues of Faction and to be disowned, as a dangerous Auxiliary, by every Party in the Kingdom, are Contradictions, which the Minister must reconcile, before I forfeit my Credit with the Publick. I may quit the Service, but it would be absurd to suspect me of Desertion. The Reputation of these Papers is an honourable Pledge for my Attachment to the People. To sacrifice a respected Character, and to renounce the Esteem of Society, requires more than Mr. Wedderburne's Resolution; and though, in him, it was rather a Profession than a Desertion of his Principles [I speak tenderly of this Gentleman, for, when Treachery is in Question, I think we should make Allowance for a Scotchman], yet we have seen him in the House of Commons overwhelmed with Confusion, and almost bereft of his Faculties. But in Truth, Sir, I have left no Room for an Accommodation with the Piety of St. James's. My Offences are not to be redeemed by Recantation or Repentance. On one Side, our warmest Patriots would disclaim me, as a Burden to their honest Ambition, On the other, the vilest Prostitution, if Junius could descend to it, would lose it's natural Merit and Influence in the Cabinet, and Treachery be no longer a Recommendation to the royal Favour.

The Persons who, till within these few Years, have been most distinguished by their Zeal for High-Church and Prerogative, are now, it seems, the great Assertors of the Privileges of the House of Commons. This sudden Alteration of their Sentiments or Language carries with it a suspicious Appearance. When I hear the undefined Privileges of the popular Branch of the Legislature exalted by Tories and Jacobites, at the Expence of those strict Rights, which are known to the Subject and limited by the Laws, I cannot but suspect, that some mischievous Scheme is in Agitation, to destroy both Law and Privilege, by opposing them to each other. They who have uniformly denied the Power of the whole Legislature to alter the Descent of the Crown, and whose Ancestors, in Rebellion against his Majesty's Family, have defended that Doctrine at the Hazard of their Lives, now tell us that Privilege of Parliament is the only Rule of Right, and the chief Security of the publick Liberty. I fear, Sir, that while Forms remain, there has been some material Change in the Substance of our Constitution. The Opinions of these Men were too absurd to be so easily renounced. Liberal Minds are open to Conviction. Liberal Doctrines are capable of Improvement. There are Proselites from Atheism, but none from Superstition. If their present Professions were sincere, I think they could not but be highly offended at seeing a Question, concerning parliamentary Privilege, unnecessarily started at a Season so unfavourable to the House of Commons, and by so very mean and insignificant a Person as the minor Onslow. They knew that the present House of Commons, having commenced Hostilities with the People, and degraded the Authority of the Laws by their own Example, were likely enough to be resisted, *per jas & nefas*. If they were really Friends to Privilege, they would have thought the Question of Right too dangerous to be hazarded at this Season, and, without the Formality of a Convention, would have left it undecided.

I have been silent hitherto, though not from that shameful Indifference about the Interests of Society, which too many of us profess, and call Moderation. I confess, Sir, that I felt the Prejudices of my Education, in Favour of a House of Commons, still hanging about me. I thought that a Question between Law and Privilege could never be brought to a formal Decision, without Inconvenience to the publick Service, or a manifest Diminution of legal Liberty, and ought therefore to be carefully avoided: And when I saw that the Violence of the House of Commons had carried them too far to retreat, I determined not to deliver a hasty Opinion upon a Matter of so much Delicacy and Importance.

The State of Things is much altered in this Country, since it was necessary to protect our Representatives against the direct Power of the Crown. We have nothing to apprehend from Prerogative, but every thing from undue Influence. Formerly it was the Interest of the People, that the Privileges of Parliament should be left unlimited and undefined. At present it is not only their Interest, but I hold it to be essentially necessary to the Preservation of the Constitution, that the Privileges of Parliament should be strictly ascertained, and be confined within the narrowest Bounds the Nature of their Institution will admit of. Upon the same Principle on which I would have resisted Prerogative in the last Century, I now resist Privilege. It is indifferent to me, whether the Crown, by its own immediate Act, imposes new, and dispenses with old Laws, or whether the same arbitrary Power produces

the ſame Effects through the Medium of the Houſe of Commons. We truſted our Repreſentatives with Privileges for their own Defence and ours. We cannot hinder their Deſertion, but we can prevent their carrying over their Arms to the Service of the Enemy. It will be ſaid, that I begin with endeavouring to reduce the Argument concerning Privilege to a mere Queſtion of Convenience; that I deny at one Moment what I would allow at another; and that to reſiſt the Power of a proſtituted Houſe of Commons, may eſtabliſh a Precedent injurious to all future Parliaments. To this I anſwer generally, that human Affairs are in no Inſtance governed by ſtrict poſitive Right. If Change of Circumſtances were to have no Weight in directing our Conduct and Opinions, the mutual Intercourſe of Mankind would be nothing more than a Contention between poſitive and equitable Right. Society would be a State of War, and Law itſelf would be Injuſtice. On this general Ground, it is highly reaſonable, that the Degree of our Submiſſion to Privileges, which have never been defined by any poſitive Law, ſhould be conſidered as a Queſtion of Convenience, and proportioned to the Confidence we repoſe in the Integrity of our Repreſentatives. As to the Injury we may do to any future and more reſpectable Houſe of Commons, I own I am not now ſanguine enough to expect a more plentiful Harveſt of parliamentary Virtue in one Year than another. Our political Climate is ſeverely altered; and without dwelling upon the Depravity of modern Times, I think no reaſonable Man will expect that, as human Nature is conſtituted, the enormous Influence of the Crown ſhould ceaſe to prevail over the Virtue of Individuals. The Miſchief lies too deep to be cured by any Remedy leſs than ſome great Convulſion, which may either carry back the Conſtitution to its original Principles, or utterly deſtroy it. I do not doubt that, in the firſt Seſſion after the next Election, ſome popular Meaſures may be adopted. The preſent Houſe of Commons have injured themſelves by a too early and publick Profeſſion of their Principles; and if a Strain of Proſtitution, which had no Example, were within the Reach of Emulation, it might be imprudent to hazard the Experiment too ſoon. But after all, Sir, it is very immaterial whether a Houſe of Commons ſhall preſerve their Virtue for a Week, a Month, or a Year. The Influence, which makes a ſeptennial Parliament dependent upon the Pleaſure of the Crown, has a permanent Operation, and cannot fail of Succeſs. My Premiſes, I know, will be denied in Argument, but every Man's Conſcience tells him they are true. It remains then to be conſidered, whether it be for the Intereſt of the People that Privilege of Parliament (which, in reſpect to the Purpoſes for which it has hitherto been acquieſced under, is merely nominal) ſhould be contracted within ſome certain Limits, or whether the Subject ſhall be left at the Mercy of a Power, arbitrary upon the Face of it, and notoriouſly under the Direction of the Crown.

I do not mean to decline the Queſtion of Right. On the Contrary, Sir, I join Iſſue with the Advocates for Privilege, and affirm, that, "excepting the Caſes, wherein the Houſe of Commons are a Court of Judicature [to which, from the Nature of their Office, a coercive Power muſt belong], and excepting ſuch Contempts as immediately interrupt their Proceedings, they have no legal Authority to impriſon any Man for any ſuppoſed Violation of Privilege whatſoever." It is not pretended that Privilege, as now claimed, has ever been defined or confirmed by Statute; neither can it be ſaid, with any Colour of Truth, to be a Part of the common Law of England, which had grown into Preſcription, long before we knew any Thing of the Exiſtence of a Houſe of Commons. As for the Law of Parliament, it is only another Name for the Privilege in Queſtion; and ſince the Power of creating new Privileges has been formally renounced by both Houſes, ſince there is no Code in which we can ſtudy the Law of Parliament, we have but one Way left to make ourſelves acquainted with it; that is, to compare the Nature of the Inſtitution of a Houſe of Commons with the Facts upon Record. To eſtabliſh a Claim of Privilege in either Houſe, and to diſtinguiſh original Right from an Uſurpation, it muſt appear that it is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Performance of the Duty they are employed in, and alſo that it has been uniformly allowed. From the firſt Part of this Deſcription it follows clearly, that whatever Privilege does of Right belong to the preſent Houſe of Commons, did equally belong to the firſt Aſſembly of their Predeceſſors, was as completely veſted in them, and might have been exerciſed in the ſame Extent. From the ſecond we muſt infer, that Privileges, which, for ſeveral Centuries, were not only never allowed, but never even claimed by the Houſe of Commons, muſt be founded upon Uſurpation. The conſtitutional Duties of a Houſe of Commons are not very complicated nor myſterious. They are to propoſe or aſſent to wholeſome Laws for the Benefit of the Nation. They are to grant the neceſſary Aids to the King, petition for the Redreſs of Grievances, and proſecute Treaſon or high Crimes againſt the State. If unlimited Privilege be neceſſary to the Performance of theſe Duties, we have Reaſon to conclude, that for many Centuries after the Inſtitution of the Houſe of Commons, they were never performed. I am not bound to prove a Negative, but I appeal to the Engliſh Hiſtory when I affirm, that with the Exceptions already ſtated (which yet I might ſafely relinquiſh) there is no Precedent, from the Year 1265 to the Death of Queen Elizabeth, of the Houſe of Commons having impriſoned any Man (not a Member of their Houſe) for Contempt or Breach of Privilege. In the moſt flagrant Caſes, and when their acknowledged Privileges were moſt groſsly violated, the *poor Commons*, as they then ſtiled themſelves, never took the Power of Puniſhment into their own Hands. They either ſought Redreſs by Petition to the King, or, what is more remarkable, applied for Juſtice to the Houſe of Lords; and, when Satisfaction was denied them or delayed, their only Remedy was to refuſe proceeding upon the King's Buſineſs. So little Conception had our Anceſtors of the monſtrous Doctrines now maintained concerning Privilege, that, in the Reign of Elizabeth, even Liberty of Speech, the vital Principle of a deliberative Aſſembly, was reſtrained by the Queen's Authority to a ſimple Aye or No, and this Reſtriction, though impoſed upon Three ſucceſſive Parliaments *, was never once diſputed by the Houſe of Commons.

I know there are many Precedents of arbitrary Commitments for Contempt; but beſides that they are of too modern a Date to warrant a Preſumption that ſuch a Power was originally veſted in the Houſe of Commons, Fact alone does not conſtitute Right. If it does, general Warrants were lawful. An Ordinance of the Two Houſes has a Force equal to Law; and the criminal Juriſdiction aſſumed by the Commons in 1621, in the Caſe of Edward Lloyd, is a good Precedent, to warrant the like Proceedings againſt any Man, who ſhall unadviſedly mention the Folly of a King, or the Ambition of a Princeſs. The Truth is, Sir, that the greateſt and moſt exceptionable Part of the Privileges now contended for, were introduced and aſſerted by a Houſe of Commons, which aboliſhed both Monarchy and Peerage, and whoſe Proceedings, although they ended in One glorious Act of ſubſtantial Juſtice, could no Way be reconciled to the Forms of Conſtitution. Their Succeſſors profited by the Example, and confirmed their Power by making a moderate or a popular Uſe of it. Thus it grew by Degrees, from a notorious Innovation at one Period, to be tacitly admitted as the Privilege of Parliament at another.

If however it could be proved, from Conſiderations of Neceſſity or Convenience, that an unlimited Power of Commitment ought to be intruſted to the Houſe of Commons, and that in Fact they have exerciſed it without Oppoſition, ſtill, in Contemplation of Law, the Preſumption is ſtrongly againſt them. It is a leading Maxim of the Laws of England (and without it all Laws are nugatory) that there is no Right without a Remedy, nor any legal Power without a legal Courſe to carry it into Effect. Let the Power, now in Queſtion, be tried by this Rule.——The Speaker iſſues his Warrant of Attachment. The Party attached either reſiſts Force with Force, or appeals to a Magiſtrate, who declares the Warrant illegal, and diſcharges the Priſoner. Does the Law provide no legal Means for inforcing a legal Warrant? Is there no regular Proceeding pointed out in our Law-Books, to aſſert and vindicate the Authority of ſo high a Court as the Houſe of Commons? The Queſtion is anſwered directly by the Fact. Their unlawful Commands are reſiſted, and they have no Remedy. The Impriſonment of their own Members is Revenge indeed, but it is no Aſſertion of the Privilege they contend for. Their whole Proceeding ſtops, and there they ſtand, aſhamed to retreat, and unable to advance. Sir, theſe ignorant Men ſhould be informed, that the Execution of the Laws of England is not left in this uncertain defenceleſs Condition. If the Proceſs of the Courts of Weſtminſter-hall be reſiſted, they have a direct Courſe, ſufficient to inforce Submiſſion. The Court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raiſe the *Poſſe Comitatus*. The Courts of Chancery and Exchequer iſſue a *Writ of Rebellion*, which muſt alſo be ſupported, if neceſſary, by the Power of the County. To whom will our honeſt Repreſentatives direct *their* Writ of Rebellion? The Guards, I doubt not, are willing enough to be employed; but they know nothing of the Doctrine of Writs, and may think it neceſſary to wait for a Letter from Lord Barrington.

It may now be objected to me, that my Arguments prove too much; for that certainly there may be Inſtances of Contempt and Inſult to the Houſe of Commons, which do not fall within my own Exceptions, yet, in regard to the Dignity of the Houſe, ought not to paſs unpuniſhed. Be it ſo. The Courts of criminal Juriſdiction are open to Proſecutions, which the Attorney-General may commence by Information or Indictment. A Libel, tending to aſperſe or villify the Houſe of Commons, or any of their Members, may be as ſeverely puniſhed in the Court of King's Bench, as a Libel upon the King. Mr. de Grey thought ſo, when he drew up the Information upon my Letter to his Majeſty, or he had no Meaning, in charging it to be a ſcandalous Libel upon the Houſe of Commons. In my Opinion, they would conſult their real Dignity much better, by appealing to the Laws when they are offended, than by violating the firſt Principle of natural Juſtice, which forbids us to be Judges, when we are Parties to the Cauſe.

I do not mean to purſue them through the Remainder of their Proceedings. In their firſt Reſolutions, it is poſſible, they might have been deceived by ill conſidered Precedents. For the reſt there is no Colour of Palliation or Excuſe. They have adviſed the King to reſume a Power of diſpenſing with the Laws by royal Proclamation; and Kings, we ſee, are ready enough to follow ſuch Advice. By mere Violence, and without the Shadow of Right, they have expunged the Record of a judicial Proceeding. Nothing remained, but to attribute to their own Vote a Power of ſtopping the whole Diſtribution of criminal and civil Juſtice.

The publick Virtues of the chief Magiſtrate have long ſince ceaſed to be in Queſtion. But it is ſaid that he has private good Qualities, and I myſelf have been ready to acknowledge them. They are now brought to the Teſt. If he loves his People, he will diſſolve a Parliament, which they never can confide in or reſpect. If he has any Regard for his own Honour, he will diſdain to be any longer connected with ſuch abandoned Proſtitution. But if it were conceivable, that a King of this Country had loſt all Senſe of perſonal Honour, and all Concern for the Welfare of his Subjects, I confeſs, Sir, I ſhould be contented to renounce the Forms of the Conſtitution once more, if there were no other Way to obtain ſubſtantial Juſtice for the People.

JUNIUS.

* *In the Years* 1593—1597—*and* 1601.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 20.

By a Gentleman from North Carolina we have a Confirmation of the Regulators diſperſing, after the late Engagement, and of moſt of thoſe who were in it having taken the Oaths to Government. He alſo ſa that Col. Waddell, with his Detachment, had join Governor Tryon, who, ſome Time the Week bef laſt, had begun his March for Saliſbury, upon recei ing Advice, that a large Body of Regulators, who ju not been out before, were aſſembled in that Neig bourhood, and intended giving him Battle.

In the late Freſh, Two Lads and an old Negro W man, being at work on Saunders's Iſland, on Jam River, were, by the ſudden Riſe of the Water, co fined there from Saturday until Tueſday at 10 o'Cloc without Suſtenance of any Kind. They made an E fort to croſs to Weſtham in a Canoe, but were overſe in ſhallow Water; upon which the Lads tied the Cano to a Tree, and the old Woman ſat on its Bottom hugging the Tree the whole Time. By the Motion o the Canoe, and conſtant rubbing of the old Woman's Fleſh againſt the Tree, the Bark was quite wor through. The Lads ſaved themſelves, by climbing u a Sapling not thicker th[illegible] Man's Leg, where the remained the whole Time; and it every now and then by the Rapidity of the Current, bent ſo as to lay the almoſt under Water. The Reaſon they choſe a Sap ling was, the great Deſtruction they obſerved amon the large Trees.

ANNAPOLIS, July 4.

A melancholy Accident happened here on Saturda Night laſt; Mr. Ralph Dobinſon, officiating Clerk i the Prerogative Office under Mr. *Fallette*, went in th Cool of the Evening, in Company with Two othe Perſons, to ſwim in a Pond of this Place, ſituate near the Ice-Houſe, and was there unfortunately drowned It appears that One of the Company (who was no goo Swimmer) when in the Water called for Aſſiſtance; on which the Deceaſed immediately plunged in to his Relief, but his Humanity coſt him his Life: For, after ſome Conflicts between him and the Perſon he came to relieve, the latter got ſafe on Shore, but the former ſunk and was ſeen no more. It is to be lamented, that thoſe who went with him to the Water, and ſaw him thus ſinking, did not remain on the Spot, to inform a Number of Gentlemen, who had immediately aſſembled, with the Place where he diſappeared; for, after a vain Effort to find the Body by Boats and Plungers for almoſt Two Hours in the Midſt of the Pond, the Seine at laſt diſcovered him in a different Place, very near the Shore. All Experiments of bleeding, rolling, and rubbing with Salt, were tried without Effect.

The Deceaſed was a Stranger to, and had reſided but Four Years in, this Place. He was, by ſundry Papers extant, of good Extraction, but his Family is not certainly known. He was, when in Life, for his many good Qualities and affable Demeanor, generally eſteemed by all who knew him, and his untimely Death is univerſally lamented.

To be let for a Term of Years by the Subſcriber, in Dorcheſter County, *Maryland*,

A Merchant Mill on *Hunting-Creek*, in good Repair, with Two Water-Wheels, One carries a Pair of *French* Burs, double geered, hoiſting and bolting Materials in good Order, with ſeveral other Buildings at ſaid Mill. Alſo, ſundry Farms near the ſaid Mill, with and without Slaves, &c. would be leaſed: And in the Town of *Cambridge* Dwelling-Houſes with other Improvements ſuitable for Tradeſmen, where ſuch, if ſober and induſtrious, would meet with good Encouragement.

As I purpoſe leaving the Province next Spring, I would diſpoſe of a Sea Sloop, that will carry about 3000 Buſhels of Grain, well calculated for the *Weſt-India* Trade, ſails well, about Two Years old, and ſheathed. Alſo, a ſmall Bay Schooner, carries about 1100 Buſhels; and ſome other ſmaller Craft. As the Situation at the Mill is very convenient for a Store, having Water Carriage to the Mill Tail, and a much frequented publick Road leading by it, in a good Wheat and Corn Country, any Perſon inclining to farm the Mill, that would keep a Store of wet and dry Goods, I think would find his Advantage in purchaſing one or other of ſaid Veſſels, for which any reaſonable Time would be given for Payment, on paying Intereſt and giving Security, if required.

N. B. Land Carriage to *Delaware* Landings does not exceed 36 Miles from the Mill, and Water Carriage about 80 Miles to *Baltimore-Town*.

(2m) JAMES MURRAY.

Juſt imported, in the Polly, *Capt.* John Keltye, *from* London, *and to be ſold by the Subſcriber, in* Church-Street, Annapolis, *Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms*,

A Large and neat Aſſortment of *European* and *India* Goods, ſuitable to the different Seaſons.

THOMAS GASSAWAY, junr.

A conſiderable Difference will be made to thoſe who pay ready Caſh.

*** Imported likewiſe in ſaid Ship, and to be ſold for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or ſhort Credit, an unopened and well aſſorted Cargo of *European* and *India* Goods, amounting to about 1400l. Coſt and Charges.

(tf) T. G. junr.

July 1, 1771.

ALL Perſons having any Claims againſt the Eſtate of *Mordecai Jacob*, late of *Prince George's* County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, as they may be adjuſted, and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay.

JEMIMA JACOB,
(3w) BENJAMIN JACOB, & } Executors.
MORDECAI JACOB, }

Dorchester County, *Maryland*, *June* 29, 1771.

To be leased, the Houses and Lots belonging to the Subscriber, in the Town of Cambridge, *viz.*

THE Dwelling-House where he at present lives, with all the Improvements belonging to the said Lot, as also, about Fifteen Acres of good Pasture Ground on the opposite Side of the Street, on which is a Stable, Chaise-House, and a large Granary convenient to the Water. Likewise a Lot and a Half, with a large Dwelling, and other Out-Houses near the Court-House, which from it's Situation is one of the most convenient Places in the said Town for a Tavern, or other publick Business, with the Advantage of about Ten Acres of very good Grass Land for Pasturage, and the Privilege of getting Fire-Wood for the Use of each of the above-mentioned Dwelling-Houses, from Land contiguous to the said Town.

To be let or leased likewise, for a Term of Years, a Farm, with the Slaves and Stock on it, about Two Miles from the aforesaid Town, on which is a good convenient Dwelling-House and Kitchen, with other requisite Out-Houses, and from it's centrical Situation as to the County, and lying partly between Two much frequented Roads; it is very fit for a Person in any publick Way. The Pasturage remarkably fine, and a good deal of Branch, that may with little Expence be finished into good Meadow.

There are Two other Plantations with Slaves, Stock, and the necessary Utensils for cultivating of the Land, to be leased; the furthest of them not exceeding Four Miles from *Cambridge*, the Soil very good, and in good Repair.

(2m) HENRY MURRAY.

Lower-Marlborough, *June* 27, 1771.

AS the Subscriber intends to decline keeping Tavern after *August* next, this is to desire all Persons indebted to him to come and settle their Accounts without further Trouble.

DANMUND CRAMPHIN.

Fairfax County, *June* 25, 1771.

WHEREAS on the 22d Day of *September*, 1769, I gave my Bond to one *James Collet*, of *Prince-George*'s County, *Maryland*, in behalf of a certain *John Palmore*, for the Sum of 25l. upon a Supposition that *Palmore* owed *Collet* that Sum, and upon Proviso that he should afterwards make out the Justice of his Claim, which at that Time he was unprepared to do, and has never done since, and (as I have the strongest Reason to believe) cannot do at all; therefore I forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the said Bond, since I am resolved not to pay any more than I have already paid, till such Time as *Collet* establishes his Claim against *Palmore*, agreeable to the Condition upon which the Bond was given. THOMAS TRIPLET.

JAMES LOGAN, who not only has been regularly bred to the tailoring Trade in the the most capital House for that Business, in the City of *Cork*, but also worked for a considerable Time with much Applause, with most eminent Masters in *England* and *Ireland*; has now opened Shop at the House of Mr. *William Goldsmith*, Shoemaker, near the Town-Gate, *Annapolis*, where he intends carrying on his Trade in all it's various Branches; from a superior Ability in his undertaking, and constant Adherence to the due Assiduity highly necessary in the Execution thereof, he flatters himself he will be able to give the utmost Satisfaction to those who please to favour him with their Custom.

July 2, 1771.

WHEREAS *Eleanor Leech*, the Wife of the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*, hath eloped from her Husband; this is therefore to forewarn all Persons from trusting her on his Account, for he will pay no Debts of her contracting from the Date hereof. JAMES LEECH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, *June* 24, 1771.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Springate*, a Gardiner by Trade, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, a dark ruddy Complexion, black Eyes, and wears his own Hair which curls naturally, he was born in *Wales*, bred in *Bristol*, and speaks in that Dialect, he is much addicted to drinking and thieving, and when drunk is very quarrelsome and abusive, he has the Marks of a severe Whipping given him lately for breaking into a House: Had on and took with him, a Suit of light coloured Wilton, Buckskin Breeches, white Thread Stockings, and a black Silk Handkerchief about his Neck. Whoever brings him home to his Master, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if delivered into any Jail in this Province, Three Pounds, paid by DANIEL CHAMIER.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near *Annapolis*, on Tuesday Night the 18th of *June* last, a Country-born Servant Man, named *Luke Bullin*, a lusty well set Fellow, about Six Feet high: Had on, a coarse short Bearskin Coat, Osnabrig Shirt and Trousers, Country made Shoes, and Felt Hat. Whoever secures the said Servant in any Jail, shall have the above Reward, including what the Law allows, paid by

(4w) THOMAS RUTLAND.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore, *June* 28, 1771.

ESCAPED out of my Custody last Night, a certain *Andrew Williams*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, has scarce any Appearance of a Beard, and about 27 or 28 Years of Age: Had on, an Osnabrig Shirt, and a Pair of old Leather Breeches, he speaks much in the West of *England* Dialect; it is supposed he will steal other Cloaths (as he is a noted Villain) he being committed to my Custody for thieving, he may very probably try to pass himself as a Soldier and Deserter, which he attempted to do here; he has served his Time and likely will produce a Discharge from his first Master, named *George Hall*. Whoever takes up and secures said *Williams* in any Jail, shall have the above Reward, and if brought home the same Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOHN R. HOLLIDAY, Sheriff.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

June 26, 1771.

RAN away last Night from the Subscribers, living within 2 Miles of *Baltimore-Town*, 2 Convict Servant Men, the One is a young Fellow, much pock marked, well set, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, and took with him a young bay Mare, with a Boy's Saddle newly mended on the Pummel, and also behind: Had a Fustian Coat and Jacket of a light Colour, with yellow Buttons, Osnabrig Breeches and Trousers, Country Thread Stockings, talks broad, was a Schoolmaster, is a good Scholar, and took with him a Silver Watch. The other is about 44 or 45 Years of Age, by Trade a Blacksmith, has a Scar on his left Wrist, near the Back of his Hand; took with him a Fearnought Pea Jacket, white Shirt and Osnabrig ditto, Crocus Trousers, old Leather Breeches, Worsted Stockings; has black Hair and a Wig with him; he is well set, about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, and talks broad; they are both *Englishmen*, the first is named *Paul Higton*, the other named *William Roberts*.

Whoever secures the said Servants, so that the Owners may have them again, shall have Fifty Shillings, if in the County; if out of the County, Five Pounds; and, if out of the Province, the above Reward, paid by

JOHN GORSUCH.
JOB GARRETSON.

N. B. They have stole a light coloured Country Cloth Coat and blue Jacket, and Two Holland Shirts. It is supposed they will forge Passes.

*** All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from carrying them off

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June 17, 1771.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, 2 indented Servants, *viz.*

ABRAHAM MILSON, about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, well made, of a brown Complexion, brown Hair, commonly tied, gray Eyes, is not inclined to talk much, and has a down look when spoke to: Had on, and took with him, a black and white Country Cloth Jacket, a brown Holland ditto, Two Osnabrig Shirts, and One white ditto, a Pair of Osnabrig Trousers, black Breeches, and a Pair of *Russia* Drab ditto, white Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a half worn Hat; his other Apparel unknown.

SUSANNA MILSON, an *Irishwoman*, his Wife, about the same Height, is much freckled, and has sandy coloured Hair: Had on, when she went away, a striped Linsey Gown, green Petticoats, bordered with different Sorts of Calico, and One white ditto; her other Cloaths unknown.

Whoever takes up said Servants, and brings them home, shall receive Three Pounds, including what the Law allows, if in the Province, and, if out of the Province Five Pounds, paid by

CHARLES G. RIDGELY.

*** They may probably have a forged Pass with them.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Henry Bateman*, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a gray Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus) no other perceivable Brand, about 14 Hands high, switch Tail, standing Mane, appears to be aged, and shod before.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joshua Ridgway*, near *William Duvall*'s, on *Bush-Creek*, *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a bay Mare, about Twelve and a Half Hands high, and about Nine Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus W 3.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is in the Possession of *James Offutt*, living in *Frederick* County, near the *Great Falls* of *Patowmack*, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, paces and gallops, has a ridge Mane and switch Tail, appears to be Five or Six Years old, and branded on the near Thigh thus W he had also a small Bell on, with a Leather Collar.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Christian Shreiock*, near *Cassel's* Mill, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a gray Mare, about Thirteen Hands high, and about Eight Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, thus .T. and on the near Buttock thus B has both her Ears slit, and appears to have had a Fistula.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges

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TAKEN up as a Stray by *John Perrie*, living on *Swansons* Creek, in *Prince George*'s County, a light sorrel Horse, between Eleven and Twelve Hands high, has some white Saddle Spots on his Back, and his Mane hangs over the near Side, branded thus W appears to be about Eight Years old, trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Hunter*, living at *Port-Tobacco*, *Charles* County, taken up as a Stray, a dark bay Gelding, about Thirteen Hands high, paces slow, has a large Blaze in his Face, a white Spot on the near Shoulder, and has no Brand that can be perceived.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (3w)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Basil Smith*, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, switch Tail and Mane, has no Gaits, and appears to be very old.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges.

Annapolis, *June* 20, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber is authorised to receive his Lordship's Quit-rents of *Anne-Arundel* and *Calvert* Counties, payable from the 29th of last *September*. I do therefore earnestly request all Persons indebted, to be very punctual in their Payments, otherwise I shall be obliged to act in such a Manner, as will not be agreeable to them. Constant Attendance will be given at my House in *Annapolis*, and at *Calvert* County Court-House every Court, for the receiving of the same.

(w4) WILLIAM NOKE.

COMMITTED to my Custody as a Runaway, Negro *Joe*, who says he belongs to *Barnaby Egan*, of *Calvert* County, he is about Five Feet Nine or Ten Inches high: Has on, a mixt Country Cloth Jacket, white Country Cloth Breeches, old blue worsted Stockings, and an Osnabrig Shirt. His Master is desired to take him away and pay Charges, to

(3w) JENIFER TAYLOR, Sheriff of *St. Mary's* County.

May 26, 1771.

Just imported, in the Trimly, *Captain* Page, *from* London,

A Large and well assorted Cargo of *European* and *East-India* Goods, which are to be sold very cheap at my Store, at *Elk-Ridge Landing*, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, Bills of Exchange or Tobacco,

(4w) JOHN DORSEY.

To be SOLD, by William Wilkins, *at his House in* Annapolis,

BARBADOES Spirit, West-India and Continent Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar of different Prices and Qualities, Window Glass of different Sizes, Indigo Blue, Chocolate, Mustard, Soap and Candles, *London* Steel, Powder and Shot, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, Allspice and Mace, Bohea and common Green Tea, sundry Drugs and patent Medicines. Osnabrig and brown Rolls, Pins, a few coarse Woollens and *Irish* Linens, &c. &c. All which Articles he will sell remarkably low for ready Money.

N. B. He has also a Mare to dispose of, fit for Saddle or Draught. (w2)

JAMES DICK and STEWART, *At their Stores in* Annapolis *and* London-Town, *have just imported, in the Ship* Planters Friend, *Captain* George Buchanan, *from* London,

A Large Assortment of *European* and *East-India* Goods, which they will sell cheap for ready Money or short Credit, by Wholesale or Retail. They have likewise for Sale, *Madeira* Wine by the Pipe, Hogshead, or Quarter Cask, *West-India* Rum by the Hogshead, Muscovado Sugar by the Barrel, Spermaceti Candles by the Box, *Castile* Soap, Pimento, *London* double refined Sugar, *London* and *Philadelphia* single ditto. Also, Sail Duck of all Numbers, Anchors and Grapnells, *Hoxton*'s Drafts of the Bay, Mariners Compasses, Spy Glasses, *Hadley*'s and *Davis*'s Quadrants, and all Sorts of Ship Chandlery—and Cordage made at *Newington* Rope-Walk, where all Orders are complied with in the most speedy Manner. (3w)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joseph Weedens*, living in *Prince-George*'s County, near *Magruder*'s Warehouse, taken up as a Stray, a black Horse, branded on the near Buttock thus B.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

To be SOLD cheap for ready Money,

DR. JAMES's Fever Powders and Pills, with Papers of Direction. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, June 6, 1771.

Just imported, and to be sold, Wholesale or Retail, upon the low st Terms by the Subscriber, at the Store next Door below the Coffee-House,

A Large Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS.

(tf) ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Annapolis, June 1, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, *Captain* Henrick, *from* London, *and to be sold by the Subscriber at his Store, near the Dock, at the very lowest Price, for Cash, by Wholesale or Retail,*

A Great Variety of *European* and *East India* Goods, suitable to both Seasons. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Linseed Oil, loaf and brown Sugar, Chocolate, and some Seines, with Leads, Corks, and Cords compleat.

(w6) NATHAN HAMMOND.

Herring-Bay, May 15, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber the 7th Instant, a Negro Man named *Harry*, about 45 Years of Age, well set, bow legged, and has a remarkable long Beard: Had on, when he went away, a Felt Hat, Linen Cap, Two Cotton Jackets, Two Osnabrig Shirts, Cotton Breeches, coarse Shoes and Stockings, and a Belt round his Body He pretends to be a Kind of a Doctor in the Tooth-drawing and bleeding Way. It is very likely he will endeavour to get to *Baltimore* County, where he formerly lived.

Whoever secures the said Negro, so that his Master may get him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, if taken in this County, and if out of this County, Eight Dollars, and reasonable Charges if brought home, paid by

(tf) THO. GASSAWAY HOWARD.

Baltimore-Town, June 7, 1771.

FORTY SHLLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen, some Time last *July*, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in *Frederick* County, a small Strawberry roan Mare, about Thirteen and an Half Hands high, between 9 and 10 Years old, paces, trots and gallops, branded on the near Buttock, but not perceivable; has large Scars on the hind Part of her Thighs, a small Star in her Forehead, and a remarkable thick Mane, was bred near *Annapolis*, and is supposed to have made that Way.

Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so that the Owner may have her again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

(w4) MORDECAI GIST.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Kent* County, *Maryland*, an *English* Convict Servant, named *Thomas Randall*, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, round shouldered, of a brown Complexion, black Hair, has had a sore Leg, which makes it appear less than the other, and full of Knots: Had on, and took with him, a new Felt Hat, One Osnabrig Shirt, One fine ditto, One black Handkerchief, and One red ditto, a light coloured Coat, let out at the Sides, and Two blue Jackets without Sleeves, Two Pair of light coloured Breeches, and One Pair of Leather ditto, Two Pair of Thread Stockings, Two Pair of blue ditto, and Two Pair of new Shoes. He took with him a new Spade, and may pass for a Banker. It is supposed he has a good deal of Money with him, and went in Company with an old Woman and her Daughter, whose Names are *Marr*. Whoever takes him up, and secures him, shall have a Reward of Forty Shillings, besides what the Law allows.

(w3) CHARLES FOREMAN.

Annapolis, June 19, 1771.

Just imported, in the Betsey, *Capt* Henrick, *from* London, *and to be sold by the Subscriber very cheap, for Bills of Exchange or Current Money,*

A Great Variety of *European* and *East-India* Goods, suitable to each Season. Also may be had as usual, Wine, Rum, Molasses, Chocolate, Coffee, and Sugar, *&c. &c.*

PHILIP HAMMOND, junr.

MR. JOSEPH COUDEN, who formerly kept the FREE-SCHOOL of *Cæcil* County, and is now Master of the *Kent* County School in *Chester-Town*, after a long and very diligent Inquiry, has lately had an Usher well recommended to him, who is thought well qualified for that Purpose, upon a proper Examination made by the Visitors. Such Persons as may do Mr. *Couden* the Honour to entrust their Children or Wards to his Care for Instruction, may depend on his and his Assistant's utmost Diligence and Attention both to their Literature and Morals. Good Lodgings are to be had in the Town on reasonable Terms. (6w)

June 18, 1771. *Published by Order of the Visitors.*

THE Gentlemen of MARYLAND, who are possessed of sublime Sensations for LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT, are requested to observe,

THE THIRD VOLUME OF ROBERTSON's EXALTED HISTORY OF CHARLES THE FIFTH,

Is finished, with compleat Indexes, for the Subscribers, and is *now* ready to be delivered by the several Booksellers in *Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Annapolis*, and other Towns where Subscriptions were collected. Price ONE DOLLAR.

ROBERT BELL, Bookseller,

At the late Union Library in Third-street, Philadelphia,

BEING encouraged by several Gentlemen of Eminence in the different Provinces, to undertake the Republication of the following LITERARY WORKS in *America*, doth, by this Conveyance, give Notice, he hath now ready to be seen, at the Booksellers Shops in the capital Towns on the *American* Continent, printed PROPOSALS, with Specimens and Conditions annexed, for REPRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION, (*No Money expected, except on the Delivery of each Volume*)

HUME's elegant HISTORY of ENGLAND, in Eight Volumes 8vo. at One Dollar each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, although the 4to. Edition is sold at Thirty Dollars.

BLACKSTONE's splendid COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND, in Four Volumes royal 8vo. Page for Page with the *London* Edition, at Two Dollars each Volume, which is only Eight Dollars for the whole Set, although the *British* Edition is sold at Twenty-six Dollars.

ALSO,

FERGUSON's celebrated ESSAY on the HISTORY of CIVIL SOCIETY, in One Volume 8vo. at One Dollar, although the *British* Edition is sold at Four Dollars.

Gentlemen who wish Prosperity to the Means for the Encouragement of the human Understanding in *America*, will greatly contribute towards this beneficent Purpose, by sending their Names and Residence, as intentional Purchasers of any of the forementioned literary Works, to any of the Booksellers and Printers on this Continent, where printed Proposals and Specimens may be seen; the sooner this Favour is granted, the more expeditiously will the Works be forwarded; and the Obligation shall be gratefully remembered by the Publisher,

ROBERT BELL.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supplied at the abovementioned Places, with ROBERTSON's HISTORY of CHARLES the FIFTH, complete, in Three Volumes 8vo. for Three Dollars, although the *British* Edition is sold at Fifteen Dollars, and Four Thousand Guineas were actually given to the Rev. Dr. *Robertson* for the manuscript Copy of this elegantly instructive History.

Patuxent, June 5, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to come, settle and pay off their Accounts; and those who have any Demands on him, will please to send them in, that they may be paid. Constant Attendance will be given at his Store till the First of *August* next; and those who do not pay, or settle by that Time, need not expect any longer Indulgence.

(6w) JOSEPH MULLAN.

Annapolis, *May 22, 1771.*

PETER SINNOTT, TAYLOR, *from* Dublin,

HEREBY informs the PUBLICK, that he carries on his Trade in all its Branches, at the House of Mr. JAMES REID, Barber, where all Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Cloaths well made, according to their Directions, in the newest and neatest Fashion, either in *Europe* or *America*.—— He also scours and cleans Cloaths in a superior Manner than has hitherto been done in this Place, and is infallible at taking Spots and Stains out of Scarlet Cloth: He likewise makes Ladies Riding Dresses, long and short Cloaks, *&c.* whose Favours will be greatly acknowledged by PETER SINNOTT.

Elk-Ridge Landing, May 31, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away last Night from the Subscriber, Four Servant Men, lately imported from *Ireland*, viz. *James Routledge*, *John Worgar*, *Roger Mealy*, and *Thomas Bryan*; the First Two are *Englishmen*, the other *Irishmen*. I cannot particularly describe them, but they are likely healthy Men; Three of them had on, when they went away, striped Lincey Jackets, with striped Woollen Caps. Whoever takes them up, and secures them in any Jail, shall have the above Reward, or Twenty-five Shillings each, besides what the Law allows, and reasonable Charges, if brought home.

(w5) JAMES FRENCH.

Kent-Island, June 5, 1771.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is well qualified in the Business of burning BRICKS. Such a one will meet with proper Encouragement, by applying to the Subscriber. JAMES HUTCHINGS.

WHEREAS *Richard Culverwell*, of *Cheaser*, in the County of *Somerset*, in *May* 1759, was shipt on board the *Atlas*, then lying in the Port of *Bristol*, and bound for *Maryland*; this is to give Notice, that if the said *Richard Culverwell* is living, and will apply to Mr. *John M'Kirdy*, Captain of the *Royal Charlotte*, now lying at *Baltimore-Town*, he will hear of something to his Advantage; or if the said *Richard Culverwell* is dead, and any Person can give a satisfactory Account of his death and when, by applying as above, shall be rewarded to his satisfaction. (tf)

Annapolis, May 28, 1771.

SOME Time in the latter End of the Summer 1769, I lent a Pair of Wool Combs to one *Thomas Savidge*, a Wool-comber by Trade, who went to *Prince-George's* County (as he told me) to do some Work there, and promised to return my Combs in some short Time after, which he has not done, nor can I hear with any Certainty what is become of him. Any Person that knows where he is, and will recover my Combs, or the Value (Three Pounds) in Dollars, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each; the Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, and if he refuses to deliver my Combs with One Pipe and some spare Teeth, which I lent him with the Combs, I shall esteem it as a Favour, that any Person will order a Writ for him in my Name, to oblige him either to deliver the Combes, &c. or to pay for them Three Pounds as above.

(6w) WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said *Reynolds* wants to employ a Person to repair Three Stocking Frames; any one capable to undertake such a Job, he would be glad to employ.

May 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Commodious Plantation, on *Elk-Ridge*, within Twenty-two Miles of *Annapolis*, Eighteen of *Baltimore-Town*, and Ten of *Elk-Ridge Landing*, well adapted to Grain and Grass. A View of the Premises will sufficiently evince the Beauty of the Situation and Fertility of the Soil.

(tf) H. GRIFFITH.

May 1, 1771.

Just imported in the Galloway, *Captain* Bishopric, *from* London, *and to be sold by the Subscribers, Wholesale or Retail, at their Store, in* Church-Street, Annapolis,

A Genteel, and well assorted Cargo of *European* and *India* Goods, suitable to each Season, among which are a great Variety of fashionable Silks and Millenary.

(tf) THOMAS HARWOOD, & JOHN BRICE.

THE Subscriber being fully impowered to settle and adjust the Accounts of Mr. *Joshua Johnson*, late of this Province, requests all those who have any Claims against him to bring them in; and all those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment; those who neglect to comply with this Request, will have Suits commenced against them to *August* Court next. Constant Attendance is given at my Office. JOHN DAVIDSON.

May 7, 1771.

WANTED,

AN ORGANIST for *Port-Tobacco* Parish, in *Charles* County ——The Salary is Four Pounds of Tobacco *per* Poll; there are about One Thousand Nine Hundred Taxables in said Parish, and it is mostly paid off at Twelve Shillings and Six-pence *per Cent*. Any Person inclinable to undertake the said Organs, is desired to apply to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Thornton*, Rector of said Parish, who will have a Vestry called for that Purpose.

Signed per Order of the Vestry,

THEO. HANSON, Register.

General Post-Office, *New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.*

HIS MAJESTY's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station betwen *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for *Falmouth*.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General.

(12m) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.